EUROPE AND THE PRESIDENCY.

THE BRILISH MIND PEPPLEXED BY THE PROCEED-INGS AT WASHINGTON - A LIBERAL JOURNAL WIDELY ASTRAY-THE NATIONAL REPUTATION INJURED BY RECEIMINATIONS-BRITISH LOSSES BY AMERICAN RAILROADS-A CALL FOR EXPLA-NATIONS-THE RISE AND FALL OF A STOCK COM-PANY.

[PROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.] LONDON, Feb. 28 .- The Times tells us that the struggle of parties at Washington has been prolonged beyond the endurance of the civilized world. It does not say what the civilized world is going to do about it. I am sure you will be moved by its pitiful appeal to your sympathies; perhaps also flattered by the interest Europe is good enough to take in your troubles. "For nearly four months," continues the leading journal, "our attention has been held upon the stretch, harassed by surprises, perplexed with multiplied technicalities, confused in the throng of arguments, apologies, accusations, and criticisms. We are at last near the close of this period of protracted suspense." Has the cable apprised you of these sufferings? Did you know that Europe had been on the rack ? I suppose not; nor do I quite see what you could have done if you had, unless you had substituted for the Electoral Tribunal the more primitive method of tossing up a cent. No doubt it is true that, from time to time, the vicissitudes of the contest in Washington have groused a keen anxiety here. . But it cannot be said confidently that people have, had a very clear notion of what is going on. The newspaper comments have been, as the writer above quoted naïvely confesses, confused by the throng of arguments. They have been, even in friendly journals, very much beside the mark, and in some cases strangely unjust. I read a week ago in the daily paper we have been wont to consider, and rightly so, most fair to us, an editorial article on the Presidential dispute, which I thought as offensive as anything I had ever read in England, which is saying a good deal. Yet I don't suppose it was meant to be offensive. An Englishman is so constituted that he seldem puts himself in the place of the person he is discussing. "If an English Tribunal, including some of the most ominent Lords and Commons and judges, were charged with "sharp practice," and its decision denonneed as "fraudulent" by an American journal, the Englishman might have seen that this was strong language. If a Republican paper in New-York had said that the Liberals in England will, all through the next Parliament, have to bear the edium of having cooked the electoral returns in order to defeat the popular will, it would probably have been set down to bad manners. But when an English Liberal paper uses similar language about the Republicans in the United States, we can only accept it as the just censure of some superior being who chasteneth those whom he leveth. It is in this spirit, no doubt, that the same eracle informs its readers this morning that the United States have submitted the choice of their First Magistrate to "a bogus tribunal apof its political information you may further judge from the remark that, in case of a fresh election, "it is searcely conceivable that if Mr. Adams were put up as the Democratic candidate he would not secure an amount of Republican support which would make his election virtually unopposed!"

We can afford to laugh at this, yet the rapid deterieration of American reputation abroad is no laugh-ing matter. The scandals of the election and the dispute following it have made, I fear, a hardly less unfavorable improssion than the exposure of Bel-knap and his comrades; and the letter of Gen. Grant respecting Belknap, which has just been published here, does not nelp matters. Careful observers dis criminate between the prefessional politicians and the people, but the majority are not careful observers. The frauds in Louisiana are charged upon the Republicans, and the frauds in Oregon upon the Democrats. The testimony of Republicans is quoted to prove the violence of Democrats, and the testimony of Democrats to prove the vileness of Repul-In this way we arrive at a convenient average for the whole nation; and the principle of nov ernment which the nation has adopted is discredited been extelled for their loyalty in submitting to the decision of the Tribunal. It has been a gratific tion, if not a surprise to the Briton, to flud the leaders of that party accepting an adverse verdict from a Tribunal which they believed they had organized to elect Mr. Tilden. But Mr. Field's lendership has polibed us of even this small medicum of praise.

In aggravation of our political disrepute, came the erash of some of the coel-carrying rallways; notatral of New-Jersey; in both of which there or large British interests. Only two years since the British public took up \$3,000,000 of Central Jersey consolidated morigage bonds at 95; and now that they are down to 63, there are people so unreasonable as to want to know why, as if that would put them up again. The loan was brought out by Messrs, Brown, Shipley & Co., which is regarded as, to some extent, an American house and is, at any rate, a house of very high standing in Europe. A letter published in the money article of The Times this meraing calls attention to this circonstance, the writer alleging that the bonds were subscribed for solely on the great reputation of the house introducing them and upon the faith of the statements contained in the prospect as to which that house put their name. Surely, he continues, the moral responsibility of Mesers. Brown & Shipley cannot terminate with the successful sale of the bonds. He does not ask much; the only thing suggested is that Messrs. Brown, Snipley & Co. should call together their clients to give them all the information attainable; not as "E. W." poetically puts it, leave the bondholders as a scattered flock without a shepherd. If that policy should be followed, "if Messrs, Brown, Shipley & Co. should persist in keeping silence and ignoring the fact that it was by relying on the faith of their great standing that the public here have suffered a disastrous loss, a blow will be given to public credit which it will

not easily recover." Were these opinions the opinions of a single correspondent only they might still from their inherent good sense deserve attention. They are sure to re cerve it when recaforead as they are by the authority of The Times itself, which declares its entire ac quiescence in this view of the duty which agents owe to investers when undertakings which they have fathered thus come to a standstill. To an outsider it seems strange that so honorable a house as that of Messrs, Brown, Shipley & Co. should have waited for such an appeal as this; an appeal which amounts to a public rebuke for dilatoritiess, if for nothing more. It cannot cost them much to respond. They are not asked to do what Messes, Baring Brothers did in the case of the Eastern Railroad of Masshchusetts unasked, viz., put their bands into their own pockets to make good the default of the company. If Messrs, Baring Brothers' scase of moral responsibility was strong enough to induce them to pay something like two millions and a bulf, for not one penny of which were they legally liable, it cannot be doubted that their rivals will at least be ready to give their bondholders the information and sympathy they want-which cost nothing.

The courts, it may be added, are doing something to encourage commercial morality; 'so much morality, at least, as consists in a lively sense of legal penalties to be avoided. In the Lisbon Steam Tra ways case, fwo tribunals have affirmed the liability of the "promotet," Mr. Albert Grant, for concealing from the public the contracts between himself and the directors, and between them and the contractors. Mr. Albert Grant has appealed, but there is no reason to suppose he expects to gain anything by his appeal but time. The facts in that case are already familiar to you; partly from the circumstance that it was Gen. Schenck's "much esfected friend," the Duke of Saldanha-whose example he invoked in aid of his Emma Mine directorship-who figured as Mr. Albert Grant's confederate, and shared the plun-

days gone by. A simple story enough, like so many others by which so many "financiers" of the Erlanger pattern have profited. Here is a property for sale at £55,000. Erlanger hears of it, gets together a syndicate to buy at £55,000, getting up at the same time a company, to which the syndicate sells the same property at £110,000, the difference going into the pockets of Erlanger and his comrades composing the syndicate. The prospectus issued to the public did not of course state who the real venders were, nor what they had given for the property. and the public took shares on the faith of statements and concealments made by a board of five directors, of whom, says the Master of the Rolls in giving judgment, one was the actual agent, one the mere puppet of the promoter, Baron Erlanger, and the other three purely ornamental personages, styled, I believe, in Stock Exchange slang, "guinea-pigs." of a change in the preachers' meeting, requested posters By and by the facts leaked out, and the company filed a bill to set aside the sale. It failed before Vice-Chancellor Malins, whose views on some matters are peculiar, and have perhaps affected his position with the public. The Court of Appeal has now unanimously reversed his decision, declaring for the first time since "promotion" became a trade that "promoters of a company stand in a fiduciary relation to the company, and are bound to make full and fair disclosure of all circumstances when about to sell property in respect of which they stood in that relation. That is the general principle, and the application of speaks," cried a dozen gentlemen in different parts of the it to Baron Erlanger's and his friends' transactions lacks nothing of explicitness. "Was it fair in them as promoters of the company to omit to state that they had just purchased this property-for the purchase of which from them the company was formed-for half the amount for which they were going to sell it?" The lay mind never had any difficulty in answering that question. The inability of the judicial mind to answer it, or perhaps only the delay in answering it, has cost the British public some millions of pounds sterling. "The contract itself," continues the Court, "was,not really said tioned by any one acting independently on behalf of the company. It was nothing more than a mere pretense or sham—a thing entered into between one agent of the promoters for the purpose of selling, and another agent of the promoters for the purpose of selling, and another agent of the promoters for the purpose of selling, and another agent of the promoters for the purpose of selling, and the following rules, agree to able by the same." Rule I, provided that "any traveling preacher lie some millions of pounds sterling. "The contract baying," as a result of all which the Court decrees that the contract be rescinded, and that Baron Erlanger and his little party are jointly and severally liable to pay back the £110,000 with interest; and are advised to pay it back; and will have to pay it back. The air is cleared to that extent. This case bears, I suppose, some relation to the action by which the Esama Mining Company are now seeking in a United States Court to recover from Mr. Trenor W. Park the money paid for that mine. And I hope we shall not have to hear that a United States Court adopts a lower standard of morality than the English. The decision in the Sombrero case is likely to cause a good deal of promotion money and other to cause to cause to cause to cause a good deal of promotion money and other to cause liable to pay back the £110,000 with interest; and ill-gotten gains to be disgerged. G. W. S.

A NOVELTY IN TEMPERANCE MEETINGS.

HOW THE CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY FEEDS. THE BUNGRY.

Temperance meetings are held in the chapels annected with the Church of the Hely Trinity, at Madison-ave, and Party second-st., every Sunday at 4 p. m., under the direction of the rector, the Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, jr. At the conclusion of the meetings a supports served, followed at 6 o'clock by a Gespel meeting. The excretees at these temperature in stings are led by reformed drunkards. Last Sunday the chapels were alled with men whose appearance indicated that at no remote period they had pariaben liberally of strong drink. The moeting in Forty-third-st, was opened by Thomas Mars lin, who spoke of the trials and misfortunes of a drunkare's life. After determining to become an advocate of ing brought into his house, he was out in the face win a knife by a man named McIntyre, who is now serving on his sentence in-prison. The conspicuous scar on his face Mr. Marshu regards as an amblem of his develop to the cause. Other reformed drankards related their experi-ences. One said that being a confirmed drankard he had lost attuations, money, and friends, and was reduced to ablect poverty. On a cold night about a year ago is ment sheller in a temperance meeting. While the as impressed with the error of his ways, and re-

BY WHOM WAS JOSEPH PRINCE STABLED! Joseph Prince of No. 47 Prince-st., Newark was ejested from a train of the Newark and New-York Railroad at East Perry-et., on Fedday night, by Conducfor George R. McVer, for indecent conduct. He at tempted to walt on the track, when he was struck by train for New-York. He was taken to the German Has plial, where he did on Sunday night from the effects of his injuries. He made a statement before his death, charging the conductor with stability him to the arm. He said he was statued by the fall from the cars or he would not have been rea over by the train tor New-York. The conductor appeared at Police Headquarters York. The conductor appeared at Police Readquarters to surrender humself, but as no complaint was make against hum be van not held. When Prope was enhanced at the pelice station by Police surgeon Read no marks of a state on the arm were seen. Commy Physician Ward yestering ylewed the body, and formet hist Prince had been stabled in the right arm and that here was accers wount on the head. He directed Coroner Bossett to hold an inquest, and will blook it make a post-morten examination. Conductor Meyer, who hears an overdient reputation, says that Prince was ejected from the train without using any violence.

There was no to be no doubt that Prince was taboring under temporary derangement when he made his state meant. He said that he was struck almost immodiately after being ejected from the treft, while the fact is that he walked nearly to Madison-st., ten blocks, before he was struck.

PROMISED DIVIDENDS WHICH DID NOT COME-Indge Van Brunt has overruled a demarrer to the complaint of Americal Highlet against James M. O'Donnell, Wu. M. Flies, George M. Tracy, and John M. Mackay. Sh-cues them for rather representations in genting her to exchange a house for stock of little if any value. She says that for property which would produce a large and regular mean She was brought through an agent into correspondence wi O'Nomedl, who represented that he had very variance in spec-stock in the James M. O'Donnell O. K. Distillery Company at Covington, Ky. This paid 10 per cent dividents, but he would exchange it at 110. He referred to l'Hes and Tracy, would exchange it at 110. He referred to l'Hes and Tracy, cll, who represented that he had very valuable full-paid configure to the company, and they assured her that O'Domedt undervalued the steel. It was worth 150. Finally see agreed to sail on heres for \$13,500, and they assured her that O'Domedt to sail on heres for \$13,500, and the ourse to carry out the agreement she become supplete to a moragage for \$15,000, and the other for \$73,000. When the time came to carry out the agreement she become suppleted to moragage for \$15,000, and the other for \$73,000. When the time came to carry out the agreement she seems to be used to complete the Theorem to the campleted her with protracted dispation, to estate a fine campleted her with protracted dispation, to estate a fine campleted her with great distress about for agreement to exceed the agreement as far as the loss valuable house was constructed, they greatly up the other, and set supplement to exceed the agreement as far as the loss valuable house was constructed, they greatly up the other, and set supplement of the steel and watter for her dividends till Morris. None came, she made may the men for her dividends till Morris. None came, she made may the men the institute to the She then in quired as to the company, and says she is informed its time the troughest is worth about 18 to the steel in the time of the camplant good even though the top 400 for the minimum of the camplant good even though the deven though the camplant good even though

CHARGING A CONSPIRACY.

An offer of Mr. Sherman, counsel for the Govern-ment in the erooked which cases, to put in evidence the books of Gelson and Emitman, the Chicago rectifiers, for the purpose of showing Boyd and Hill's alleged connection with the Westor showing Boyd and Hill's alleged connection with the West-ern Ring, was suited out yestering by Judic Bintelford on the ground that the Government could not show an agency until it had proved a consultage. The question whether or rot a conspiracy had been established was discussed at length by coursed without any concussion being reached. Mr. Sherman contends that he has proved a prima facte case of conspiracy, and the whole subject will be argued to day.

"What's broke loose, Charley ! Where are you going in such a hurry?" "I'm going to the store."
"Trade must be active with you." "It's not the trade
that has called me out." "It's not a woman, is it!" der with him. A more recent case is that of the new Sombrero Phosphate Company, decided on Thursday, in which another friend of ours was defendant—no less a person than Baron Erlanger, the Darie banker who "financed" the Rebel loan in LOCAL MISCELLANY.

MINISTERS' GATHERINGS. REORGANIZATION OF THE METHODIST PREACHERS'

MEETING-DISCUSSIONS OF THE BAPTIST PASTORS. At the Methodist preachers' meeting yesterday, at No. 805 Broadway, the Rev. John Dickinson discussed the question of the prolongation of the pastorate in favor of removing the limit of three years. With reference to the possibility of placing inferior men in prominent and important pulpits, Mr. Dickinson said: " If we are worthy of great fields we shall get them, but if a weak man is to be put in charge of a desirable church simply because he has had a rather hard time and has not enjoyed a good place heretofore, the sooner we root out the system the better it will be for the glory of God and the good of the church." Dr. Crawford, one of the and traveling preachers to meet at the close of the morning exercises to listen to the report. A motion to adjourn at once for that purpose was somewhat carnestly debated. One gentleman asked what was the need for 'snch "Jeverish haste," and the chafrman requested that the brethren should do everything decently and in order, "waiting for the motion of the wheels." The time for debate not baying expired, the chairman finally ruled the proceedings out of order, and the discussion of the limit of the pastorate was resumed. Dr. Carry asked reporters to remember that Mr. Dickinson was speaking for himself, not for the preachers' meeting. "That is the way every one com. The Rev. Mr. Brown was in favor of returning to the two years' system. It had been said that permanency was the American idea. That was not so; the conscient routine was disastrons. "We have had enough of this lifeless, corpse-like, cemetery routine," he exclaimed. Further discussion was postponed until next Monday. At this point an attempt was made to clear the room of

all not "pastors or traveling preachers." The local preachers remained in considerable numbers. After repeated requests that they would withdraw, it came necessary to clear the room, entirely, and only those were readautted who were re-

A WESTERN RAILROAD'S MANAGEMENT.

CHARGES IN A SUIT BY GEN. SICKLES AND OTHERS. The suit of Daniel E. Siekles and others against Benjamin Richardson and others was before Judge Lawfence in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, ago, Sagleaw and Cannela Relirond Company to have hands of Mr. Richardson, and meanwhile to prevent the sale of these bonds. The road extends from Grand Haven to St. Clair, Mich. In May, 1873, the company issued to 8t. Cair. Mich. In May, 1873, the company issued \$5,500,000 of bonds, Ashbel Green and Wallam Bond being trustees of the neartgage. In January, 1876, Mr. T. Kelly was elected president of the company, the defendant managing director, and John A. Elwell, secretary. The plaintiffs say that Mr. Elwell was a confidential electron of Mr. Elchardton, and that the latter assumed control of the company. In July, 1876, the company became insolvent, and, on the requisit of dr. Richardson and E. P. Fierry, claiming to own hory. Shan half of the bouls, the trustees legan a forcelessore suit in the United States Circuit Cont.

distriction \$4,574,900 of the bonds never

on, which he delivered up. The body were sold at wests on the delivered given to Sir. Resultson, for a condition with the delivered given to Sir. Resultson, for a condition with the form of the sold of the sold

THE SUPPOSED MUEDER OF MR. NORTON. PROBABILITY THAT HE DIED FROM A FALL AND SUBSEQUENT EXPOSURE.

The inquest in the case of Samuel R. B. Norton, who was found dead in the rear of his barr at Par Roekraway on Sanday morning, has been adjourned until nomerrow. Dr. Anerbach made a pest-morten exam-nation yest-ralay and decided that there was some condeath under ordinary circumstances, and that the real anse of death was exposure. There was an indentation at the left temple, which, from the position in which the theory dispels the idea of foul play, and releave the son Francis from the suspicion of having caused his father's death. The bluish discolorations under the jaw and him, at first observed, were the result of natural causes. Pranels groved also that he left home on Priday and vis-ited Janualea, East New-York, and this city, not returnng nome until Saturday, and that his father was seen at home after his departure. Mrs. Norton stated before the Coroner that her husband expressed his intension to Coroner that her historial expressed his historical to yiet New York on Friday, and that she then gave him \$10. When the body was found there was his claim \$12 apan it. It is stated, however, we one of her some that his father did not intend to visit the city on saturday. The body lay at the bases of the barn from Friday aftersoon used in Sunday morning, and it seems remarkable that no one should have seen R, as all the doors were open from independent of the front doors of the barn was blown off. The old noan summonied associatine to close the others, but was persuaded to leave them open. It is supposed that he went back with the ministron of closely the closers, when he was seized with a familiar spell and fell, and, belief unable to receive himself, perished. The body was frozen still when found. The son Francis was the first to decrease it, and immediately gave the mirror.

Mr. Norma was known as a man of strong with violent temper, and litations disposition. Francis is regarded as a francisculations of the Southeart Reliewy, some reads are, in what you serve lang presented for the hockway Branca of the Southeart Reliewy, some reads are, in what and severely wasness Robert White, who was excause the running aline through Mr. Nortan's projectly. He is known to larve repeatedly threatened in Statist's life, and only a short time ago firmed the old man out of doors. He was in a lamitie asymma short time after shooting Mr. White, but was discharged as curred. vist New-York on Friday, and that she then gave line

MORE SAFES FROM THE RUINS. GENERAL GOOD CONDITION OF THE CONTENTS.

The work of removing the safes from the ruins of the Waltham building was continued yesterday. A large safe belanging to Carter, Howkins & Sloan was first holsted to the affect and opened. The contents consisted of books and papers, a number of sliver bars, about 100 \$20 gold pieces, \$3,000 in bills, and sliver coin, mounting in all to about \$25,000. The contents were in good condition. The next safe taken out was the property of Dominick & Hoff, who had occupied an office on the third floor of the building. It contains books and papers only, but has not yet been opened. The great inferest, however, was concentrated upon an immensi Herring's safe belonging to Thomas G. Brown. It weights

about 12 tons, and the work of raising it was necessarily slow. It was moved only a few feet at a time, and it was 6 o'clock before it was drawn out and placed in the narrow alley which separates the rulis from the wareroom of Willeox & Gibbs. It contains diamonds, valuable jewelry, and money, and will be removed to Her-ring's factory to-day. The heat had been so intense that the knobs and plates were entirely melted off. About the same time a safe belonging to Jacob & Gerard, one of Herring's make, was opened and the contents, con-

of Herring's make, was opened and the contents, consisting of a large number of watches and movements, amounting in value to \$75,000, were found to be uninjured, except in one or two instances where the steam had left small spots upon the works. These, however, can be easily removed.

The work of removal will be continued until all the safes are recovered. The Marvin Safe and Scale Co. has about 20 men at work. All of the Marvin safes that have been taken out have been opened and the fontents found in perfect order. Including one belonging to Taylor Brothers, containing their books, and two owned by Mulford & Hale, filled with valuable jeweiry. One of the latter safes contained a fine lace shawl that cost \$1,500 in gold. This was taken out as good as new. When all the safes have been recovered, an accurate list of the losses and insurances will be prepared by the persons who were burned out, and submitted to the Free Marshal. It will probably be the latter part of the week before the work will be completed.

INSURANCE INQUIRTES.

THE CONTINENTAL NEVER EXAMINED BY THE DE-PARTMENT-AN EFFECTIVE "FISHING EXCUR-

SION "-THE NEW-JERSEY MUTUAL'S RECEIVER. The examination of the Continental Life Insurance Company was concluded yesterday before William Allen Buffer, at No. 20 Nassau-st. Leggett, former receiving teller of the Loaners' Bank, testified as to drafts for \$125,000, which were deposited in the Continental just previous to Jan. 1, 1875. identical paper was withdrawn a day or two afterward. One item of \$75,000 was accounted for through the system called "cats and dogs"-that is, individual drafts were made on agencies throughout the country. Charles Hough, paying teller of the Leaners' Bank on Dec. 31, 1875, testified to his recollection of drafts for \$175,000 deposited at the close of that year, and returned against a check soon afterward. L. V. Styles, cashier of the Contimental, testified that he sent in " cats and dogs" in order to make up the appearance of a large bank account. During his seven years' connection with the Continental, Mr. Styles had never known of an examination of its condition. Raphael J. Moses, jr., testified as to his ineffectual efforts in securing the presence of R. C. Frost and Lutaer W. Frost at this examination. It was not known where they were.

John J. Anderson stated that when he came into the company as receiver it had never been examined since its inception. He had learned that Acting Superintendent Smyth had come to examine it, but that Mr. Frost and others had taken him to Barnegat on a fishing excursion, and on his return he was very much fatigued; so the examination was abandoned. Mr. Anderson said that the day before giving up has receivership he sold to Vermilye & Co. United States bonds to the amount of \$183,800 as they were going down. He had sold 45 \$183,800 as they were going down. He had sold 45 bonds for Mr. Noves to Vermilye & Ce., and paid the money that the American Exchange lank to meet a note made by Mr. Noves for \$47,000. Mr. Noves had our-rowed money from the American Exchange and Mr. Anderson inflored his mole. He did not know that Mr. Noves had exhibited these bonds as the property of the New-Jersey Marial, or that they belonged to the Continental Life.

New-Jersey Mitthal, or that they brought to the continental Life.

In the Suit of Attorney-General Vanatta of New-Jersey and William Genea against the New-Jersey Minthal Life Insurance Company, Julie Lawrence in Supreme Court Canabers, yesterday appointed Joel Parker, receiver of the New-York property of the company on his giving \$75,000 bonds. The complaint in this carse is identical with that of the separate sait of Mr. Genea, the substance of which has been already published in Thir Turne Sc. except that a few words are nitered so so to make the Actorney-General of New-Jersey a party plaintiff. The application in the suit of Mr. Genea with the same object was monormed to March 20.

cation in the sail of Mr. Gensa with the saine object was adorned to March 20.

Recent information from Benjamin Neyes, President of the National Capatot Life, which reimstred the New-Jersey Muthal, is to the effect that he is improving, and will neo ably be able to come to the city in a few days. It is thought an unleable adjustment of the ability of the New-Jersey Muthal will be effected very scott, by which the company will probably be placed in a position to do batchess again. It is stated that Jr. Neyes will cooper as with Mr. Parker, the receiver, for that object.

Heavy R. Plerson, for receiver of the North America, Gaurana Muthal and several other companies that have been reinsured by the Universal Life, the not arrive in the city yestertly in time to take possession of the companies. The expartment is still in progress.

EXPERIENCE OF THE BERMAN LIVINGSTON-WRECK

OF THE BRITISH BARN BETHANY. . The steamship Herman Livingston which arrived in this city on Sunday night from Savannah, re-ports the gale exterienced off Hatterns last week the Thursday morning at 4 o'clock, coming from the south-cast and lasting fifty hours, during which south-east and histing fifty hours, during which time Capt. F. G. Mailers recomined at the whock the passengers speak highly of the ability and scannaphing of the captain and officers, and also commend Purser Young for compacting the passengers against becoming panic stricken, and for his essistance to the captain. The heavy cross seas which were must-head high, swept away the port paddle box paties by the captain becomes which but the life and head seasons which the life way. was also budly broken, and the wasel otherwise damnged. The slip was hove to, but it was impossible to bring her head to the sea. Heavy fells and other lash-

The efforts to move the accessing Amerique from her until 6-d at Scalright have been continued since the night she went asiare, over two months ago. What the fileers of the Coast Wrecking Company went adw, they officers of the Coast Wrecking Company want now, they say, is a moderate south cast blow, and then the vessel will be deated off. While the vessel has where she is, the quiets ands of the beach form a bar around her half, which thurst again he dislosted before the vessel can be moved astern. It is claimed that the vessel is as sound now as when she went ashore, and it she should be in her necessary need that for the next two years, she would be sileatily, if it and damaged. Her two huld is a safeguard against her going to basers even in the strongest gallot, and there is so disaits but just the weather that has been wished for with serve the wreckers. Cast. Poutous selection leaves the sine, and there is no disaits out just the weather that his been wished for with serve the wreckers. Cast. Poutous selections leaves the sine, and there is no disaits of heavy permits bloom to be segment of the confidence of his ancesast in fleeting the vessel, claiming that it is only a species in the claim the vessel, claiming that it is only a species or itself.

wherebers, keeps up his sparits in the confidence of his meets in flacting the vessel, claiming that it is only a question of time.

The first bank Bethany, which went ashore on Traite Gut our, com sales below Cane May, about 3 o'clack on Friday in rang, fish, is so deeply inheaded in the sfed and there is no probability of ever gottler hor off. Her fised is entirely broken off, and the file-objection of flavor in her and has damaged the carro-considerably. The Cane Wreeling Company have two accurate all work hading out the cargo, and bringing it up to this city. One stemner, with charl, errived vesterday, and another is expected t-shay. The Bethany's carris consists of sills, teas, and general increhending, valued at over \$250,000. The vessel left Hong Kong for New York Sept. 11, and warm 175 days out was spoken by the bark Reviewer and supplied with provisions. She was writed by J. G. Panch of Sydney, New South Weles, and was failt in Sunderdan in 1870. She was elassed A1 in Lloyd's register, 127 feet long, 27 red beam, and 17 feet depth of hold.

The book Sarat, from New-York for London, is ashore r hotel. The back Sarah, from New-York for London, is ashore one Worthington, and will probably be a total loss.

THE FATAL LUDLOW-ST. FIRE. INQUEST UPON THE TWO VICTIMS—THE PRACTICE OF PASTUMING SCUTTLES OF TENEMENT HOUSES

CONDEMNED. Coroner Flanagan yesterday held inquests pon the bodies of Abram Levine, age 8, and Mary Manand, age 10 months, who were sufficiented by the fire on Sunday night in the five-story tenement house at No. 24 Ludlow-st. The testimony showed that the smoke poured in volumes up the stairs, rendering passage down them impossible, and cutting off all means of egress in that direction. Israel Levine, the father of one of the victims, testified that when he reached the room where his wife was their chibiren were gathered about her. He took one called in each arm, and calling to her to follow him, sprang up stairs to the roof. In a moment he had reached the top of the stairs, and as he turned to assist his wife a dense volume of smoke roited apward, almost suffered in them. Then he groped his way to the door opening upon the roof, which was the only mode of escape, and ound it locked. With nil his might be threw himself against the door, bursting it from its binges. His wife and the children with her then ascended to the root and be returned for the two children who had been left betow, but was driven back by the smoke. Calef Miller and some of the Bremen testified to finding Mr. Levine's two children in the bedroom. One of them, Abram, was charge of the bady and ascended with it to the top floor, and tagre, being overpowered by smoke, covered act head with oed clothes, and in order to save the infant laid it under the bed-clothing. Hattie then became unconscious and was found by Fireman Dwyer, who had descended through the scattle. After the fire was extinguished Mrs. Manson was looking for her missing bade and found it deal under the best-clothing.

The jury brough in a verdict that the children came to their deaths from suffocation, caused by a fire at No. 24 Ludlow st., from an overturned kerosen fame, and censured the custom of looking the souther, considering it dangerous, particularly in large tenement houses.

THE EAST CHESTER POLITICAL FIGHT. Politicians in East Chester continue to be excited over the efforts making there to rout the local ring," which is about as corrupt, though not as extensive, as that which formerly ruled this city. The nitroppet

of Justice Edmonds to indict ex-Assemblyman Charles

M. Schieffelin proved an utter failure. The Grand Jury refused absolutely to consider charges. The referce ap-pointed by the Supreme Court to investigate charges against Judge Edmonds is pushing the investigation.

"RELIGIOUS LIFE IN GREAT BRITAIN."

DR. HALL'S LECTURE AT YALE. THE ESTABLISHED CHURCH OF ENGLAND-ITS ORI-GIN-ITS WEAKNESS-FLEMENTS OF STRENGTH.

FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. NEW-HAVEN, March 9 .- The Rev. Dr. John Hall of New-York this afternoon delivered the first of a course of three lectures before the Theological School on the subject of "Religious Life in Great Britain." Dr. Hall is not a stranger here: Two years ago he was the Lyman Beecher Tecturer, and Tast year he delivered a special course of lectures on "The Relation of the Pastor to Sabbath-school Instruction." Besides this, he has at different times spoken before the whole university on religious topies. In the present lectures he will treat of the National Church of England, of the Nonconformists of Scotland and their allies, and of the history and condition

of religion in Ireland. In the lecture to-day be said:

In passing judgment upon the Church of England, we should all, and especially ministers, be liberal-minded and charitable. There are different kinds of wisdom There is the wisdom of the daily newspapers, very good in ifs hearty treatment of questions, but at fault in the long run. There is the after-dinner wisdom-when one is in he humor to speak of anecdote, biography, and illustration. There is, again, the world wisdom-seen in the man of acute mind, who will affirm "that such a thing is sure to be, because I have always noticed it," but who has failed to make allowance for those modifying influences which are necessary in the formation of true judgment. But better than all these, and next to that which comes from inspiration, is the wisdom derived from honest, dispassionate history. Church history is therefore necessary in the formation of a everet theological mind. Upon these general lines a view of religious life in England will be taken. Is there any reason why we should be interested in her religion? She is the mether of us all, and we are living over again the life which our fathers lived in England. While there has been but little change in the Protestantism of the rest of Europe since the Reformation, the change in the English racehrought about by her extensive colonization—has been immense. The number of English-spacking people has greatly increased, and we now look upon these who cannot speak English as barbarians. We are a good people to irade with, and for this reason a knowledge of English is miking its way among the influential classes of the best mations of the earth. We are apply to link hard of England because of her extensive conquests. But our treasurement the Luther forces always a next a casel nearlied. sure to be, because I have always noticed it," but who England because of her extensive conquests. But treatment of the Indian forms almost an exact para and the history of 200 or 300 years to come will say It was an exigency for the safe possession of that which we already had. To understand the condition of the Established Church,

we must go back to the English Reformation. Romish Church had power not only over the conscience but also over the property of the people. The question strong nation, we must throw off the power of the Pope f Rome. They therefore "counted out" the Pope and counted in "Henry VIII. The religious power, thus crude and incomplete, was placed in the hands of the monarch, and the English Church came to stand where we now see it. The monarch was the head of the Church, we now see if. The monarch was the head of the Charch, and by him bishops over the sees were appellated. The best livings in the whole country were imper the control of the civil power, which thus wielded a mig sty induced. In some instances its tendency was for good, but in the majority of cases for bad. Out of this exigency came the sharing of the English Church and its form of worship. There were many Protestants with an earnest, liberal feeling. But it was found necessary to provide for mother classactions, perhaps, but a little thick-headed, and reluctant to make the least charge in the form of worship. The old nomenclature, therefore, was unchanged. The cardinal was dropped, but the grading of the other officers remained always the same. The buildings and many theological ferms were retained. In forming our opinion of the English Church we must take all these things, which also received from the hand of history, into account. Because of this compromise site was always to find trouble with ner carnest and intelligent Protestants, her troubles in the courage and consistency of the Congregationness, who were unwiding to pay for the teaching of show religious teness of which they could not appose. For all this the Established Church is responsible.

Trouble was also found in the Methodists, who were and by him bishops over the sees were appelnted. The

Trouble was also found in the Methodists, who were amperous and strong. Many of them found no foult longing for fervor and earnestness, they were driven out en great coldness in the religion of the Church, the Methodists have come in and supplied their places. In many cases they do not recognize the Methodis: preache or minister, but in addressing them will use the form times persons are not supposed to be properly married or buried where Methodist ministers have officiated. or buried where Methodist ministers have officiated. This is a source of annoyance, Intignity and disgrace are put upon the Methodists, and they do not now vote and stand up with their as incy formerly did. All these causes are noting for the disestablishment of the Establishment Church. They are elements of weakness. There is still another, and that is the allemation of the middle class in consequence of the superchanges of the artsocracy. The lowest chasts desendent upon the highest, and there are many churches commoned of these two, while the middle class is driving away. But there are also elements of strength. The first is round in the universities. Their weighty and scholarly training, there becomes and religious literature, their contact with the best minds of Ingland, give them an influence which cannot be estimated.

Another element of strength is in the parochial arrangement. The iand was divided up into districts for als for the religious elucation of the neonly. Thus deadness in the Church that for years the clergymer were little distinguished from the squires. It was were little distinguished from the scutres. It was a standing fole that they were the Niurock, ramools, and fishereds of the country. The work of the Wesleys and Matchields remedied this, and all much to save the Charles of England as a power for good. While the paracelast system may not be possible in this country, it would be veil if one Protestant courtless came to come understanding by which the people were better looked after. With a whole city before one, he leek that he can do nothing; if a small pertion were affected to him, he would fost himse if responsible, and would work accordingly. A third element of strongth is the idea of the Eight united by which pervades the masses of the elergy and people.

and people.

The Caurch is divided into parties. A vast number of devoted and holy persons, who urged a spirited warfare against the slave trade and for the abolitin of slavery. and who organized missionary sceleties, laid the founda-tions for the Evangelical or Low Church party. This party now is sinking in schelarship, and has less power for good than it had twenty-five years ago. The Broad Churchmen are often spoken of in decogniory terms. Churchmen are often sooken of in decogniory terms. The conflicts between the various parties have a tendency for good. The little Charch is improving in amaic, cleaning its churches, and caring for the paor. What now are the prospects of the Established Church I Two things must be dode. Her relations to the State ands be although and there must be a cleaning of her formaliss from the ambiguity which now clings to them. What his she doing I in many respects adapting herself to the real wants of her people. Her cathedrals are being opened to the working classes, and an effort is made to bring them ander the influence of the Church. An improved siyle of preaching—due to the Protestants—is noticed. Her ministers, many of them, instead of speaking with an air of authority and power, now speak as Englishmen to Englishmen, in simple and effective language. Lastly, the greatest source of strength is in the evangelism preachers, who form a large part of her clearly. They are not scholarly, and show a want of exegens, but they have that carnestness which constituted the heart of the Reformation.

THE NEW-BEDFORD STRIKE CONTINUES.

NEW-BEDFORD, Mass., March 10 .- The Wannsutta operatives are now on the fifth week of their strike, and, strange as it may seem, they give no outward sign of an intention to resume work until their demands are acceded to. They are willing, however, to have the difficulty settled by arbitration, and to this end have written a letter to the Board of Directors of the Wamsatta Mills to have it adjusted in that way. are willing to meet the mill-owners half way, and have signified their intentions to appoint six of their number to wait upon the directors. Taelr letter has not been answered as yet, and it is doubtful if the mill-owners to wait upon the directors. Taker letter has not been answered as yet, and it is doubtful if the mill-owners will make any further negotiations with the belp. They made the first commission by restoring the cut-down lefore the operatives left the mills, but the operatives were determined to get the cut-downs of the past very restored, and were of the optition that as the company had retreated once they would do so again. From the first the company have been firm, and have repeatedly declared that they would upheld the course plussed by their superintendent, and that under no circumstances would they grant the domainds of their employes.

A pertion of the help would gladly resume work, as their men is are by no noans large, but for the fact that they are in the almority. The teller committee have d legates scattered all over New Engiand rabing money among the operatives for the relief of those committed to their charge. Everywhere they have been well received and have raised a handsome amount of money heads having premises for more at the next pay day. Fall fiver is getting nervous over the sirtle, for the indicemental source in that place are of the opinion that should the strikers goin their colar here, their help will press their claims for the increase of 10 per cent to their wages, which they asted for a few weeks ago. Of the 2,000 operatives employed at the Wamsutia Mills, only 1,500 remain. As a general thing the single help have found work in other places, with those having families have been obliged to remain and await the result of the strike. They cannot afford to spove away and will undoubtedly remain here until they see no humediate prospect of the mills starting up. As yet, none of them have been sent out of the mill tenments and only a few have been accustemed to trade.

Ohio has the President, Secretary of th Treasury, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, General of the Army, a Vice-Admiral and expert dozens of lesser lights. Also, Judge Hoddy. And still her great re-verge bith stydiach for them all.—YN. Y. Evening Mail. THE COURTS.

WILLIAM H. GALE DISBARRED. AN ATTORNEY'S TREACHERY TO A WOMAN SERRING A DIVORCE.

The Supreme Court, General Term, has de-

cided to disbar William H. Gale. The story of Mrs.
Megarge-previously published in The Triennesses which he is disbarred, is briefly as follows: She and her husband having separated for incompatibility of temper, desired a divorce. She was induced to visit Gale, who was then, though she did not know it, her husband's attorney. She supposed a divorce could be obtained on this ground, and placed her Interests in his hands. He persuaded her to go to New-Jersey, and while she was on her way met her and induced her to accompany him to the Grand Union Hotel, where he registered himself and her as Mr. and Mrs. Baldwin. He locked her into an apartment with himself and kept her She remained on a sofa without sleep there all night. ing and he retired to a ned in the inner room. Two men had watched them, and on their evidence a divorce was granted against her. Even then it was some time before she discovered the disgrace put upon her. The General Term sent these charges to a referce to examine. Gain appeared before him and denied them and endeavored prove an alibi. The referee found against him, and the court affirms that finding. Judge Daniels, in 52 pages of closely written manuscript, gives the opinion cludes that the case turns on the question whether Gala was the man who registered as James H. Baldwin. The

was the man who registered as James H. Baidwin. The Judge's conclusion is as follows:

The case has been 's-arched in vain for some circumstance that would justify such a egree of distrust of the evidence tending to support the charge as wonderesult in the creation of so much deads as to render its dismissal proper on the ground of failure of proof. The serious consequences that cannot fail to follow the confirmation of the reference report have holdered a careful and critical investigation for that purpose. But, instead of developing that result, the more the evidence has been considered the stronger the conviction has become of the respondent's guilt. And upon that being found to be extualished, it has not, as it could not, be denied that his misconduct has been such as to require that he should no longer remain in the profession he has compromised. He has degraded as well as disgraced himself to such an extent as to render it the duty of this court, under the authority for that purpose conferred upon it by the starute of the Stare, to strike his name from the list of its professional officers.

PROF. SILLIMAN ON THE EMMA MINE REPORT

Prof. Benjamin Silliman of Yale College oc-

cupied the witness stand in the Emma Mine trial years-

day during the brief session of the court. Most of his

testimony was of a general nature as to the discovery of ores, the laws of mining, and the finding of new veins in apparently worked-out mines. The "Big Bonanza" was cited as an illustration of a mine which appeared to have been worked out, and afterward proved to be of great value. In regard to his visit to the Emma Mine, Prof. value. In regard to his visit to the Emma Mine, Prof. Sillinan said that no part of his compensation for the examination of the mine was contingent upon his making a favorable report. He received an advance of \$5,000 to deferoy expenses incident to his departure. He at first refused to go, as his college and lecture engagements were pressing, but he was arged to make the examination and to name his new terms and he family consented. The examination was not concluded when the court adjustice.

DISCREPANCIES OF EXPERTS

In the suit of William D. Andrews and others against William J. Ryan the plaintiffs seek to prevent the dereidant from removing a house on their land. This was putup by Ryan and one Jenkius during a lease to them ending
May, 1875. Ryan then took a lease for another year. At that
time he made no claim to the building, nor in a subsequent
suit over the same property. On these facts Judge Van Brunt
decides that Ryan had abandoned what rights he had in the
building. Index Van Brunt then evidence to except building. Judge Van Brunt then criticises the expert testimony before him. One of the defendant's experts em-mated the building as mere lumber and second-hand lumber at that at \$2,000; another estimated it at \$2,300. The whalconcludes that the experts gave winfully false testimony

Judge Lawrence, in Supreme Court, Chambers,

Judge Freedman, in Superior Court, Special Term, has directed a reference in the diverce suit of Cornella Ken-nedy Van Meschecke against fullus Francis Memberto. The complaint says that they were murried in 1886, but lately the instantial has been ilving openly with another was an

Supreme Court, Chambers, in the suit of the Atlantic and Great Western Rallway Company and another heather Louis H. Meyer and others to vacate an injunction restraining the extension of a contract which it is said wood prevent in for-tioning of a mortgong, but certain paners from Pars on ba-ing arrived, though on their way, the motion went over to Benson Sherwood, one of the managers of the

speciacular drama of "Baba" at Niblo's garden last Fall, has been refused a discharge from bankraptor by Judge Blatchford. Of six creditors having cist as amounting in the aggregate to \$1.000, those proved dods amounting to \$300. Others through accepts to Mr. Sherwood's discharge, one on In the suit of Joseph C. Pinckney, former Clerk of

the Board of Alderman against the city for salary as Clerk of the Board of Supervisors, Judge Van Brunt, in Suprems Court. Special Term, holds that he cannot recover. He soll not, under he Charter hold a second either except ex office and the Charter expressly forblas additional payment for se In the suit of Mary C. Keteltas against Eugene M

He the sufficient which the plaintif a sks brobten a construction of her late hundred's will, Judge Van Brant, in supreme Court, Special Term, therifold yetherday on demurer that the suitatory right to bring such a suit it in or outward that the suitatory right to be provided a statistic position of the suitatory of the suitato

In the marter of John H. Platt, assignee in bankreplay of G. W. & E. L. Show, Judge Freedman, in Separate Court, special form, yesterday revoked a permusion given to the assertice to make a receiver of the property of the firm a detectablent in a soil in the United States courts, before that in the adaptive interpretations of the hankrupt law between the United States courts and States charts a receiver about the United States courts and State charts a receiver about the protective by his own court. He gave the assigness may, however, to bring any said in that court which he desired to before

In the suit of George W. Busteed against his son lichard G. Busteed, to set uside a conveyance made to the on, which the son claimed was given him in payment for proson, when the son cannot was given and a pay one of pre-feasional services. Judge Van Brout finds against the son on the ground that the velations of an attracey to his effective again that to uphold a transaction of the kind the chiert mus-ajous neyand all doubt that the services were adequate and the gift was introduced to payment. Judge Van Brout does not tank the defondant has shown such a case.

In the suit of the Real Estate Trust Company against Ebenezer H. Belch and others, to forecloss three merigages, each for \$1,006, on property on Seventy fourths... minimal minimal moter, but e.g., e.g., and to the mort eages made by Carolins scranfon to Ediza A. B., wheel, or the conversable by Mrs. Present to Caroline E. Scranton, or by Mrs. Scranton of Barriet N. Trash, or to the assignment of the morteages to S. Fester Devoy, and by him to plaintiff. As be tailed to appear, an attachment was yesterlary issued against him.

The suit of L. D. Crossman & Co. against the Delware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company was be fore Judge Lawrence in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, on a motion for a bill of particulars. The plaintiffs claim that their business is to receive goods, here and transfer and for-ward them to their destination, and that the detendants have given goods consumed to them for that curpose to other per-sons. In measure 1, the medion they replied that most of the purificulars were known better to the defendants than them-pured to they had not always received bills of lading. De-caden was recognized.

The People's Savings Bank in Providence, and four other ithode Island Savings Banks, three of which are being wound up by receivers, have begun a soft against Josiah Chapin, their receivers being parties plaintiff, the sur-Josiah Chapin, their receivers being parties plaining the six-viving members of the firm of Hoyt, spragmes 2 Co., and the executors of Edwin Hoyt, to forecione a morigage of \$200,000 and bonds executed jointly and severally by the members of the firm and Mr. Chapin. The case cand up before Judge was Brunt in Supreme Court Special form yeatering, on a detail receiver appointed by another Stafe halos-risch to site in this Stafe, and that thee scentors of flegt being inble in a different way from the others, should be such segat-ately. The Court reserved its decision.

Albert Draper was payee of a note drawn by Francis W. Allen and indersed by the Chase Manufacturing Com-pany before it came to him. He sued both in the ordinary form of suit against the maker and inderser of a note. The company of suit against the maker and indorser of a note. The company demurred that the presumption of law is that the payers is the most indorser, so that if it had to pay the note it would have an action against Drayer. Judge Van Braut in Supreme Court, special Term, holds that this is the legal per sumpties, and to overcome it it must be both alleged and proved that the note was so indorsed for the purpose of giving it oreful, or that value was naried without the faith of the indorsement. As there are no such tilegations in the complaint he sustains the defoulant's demurrer.

In the suit of Getty against the executors of Devlin, which has been some six years before the courts, an appli-cation was made yesterday to Judge Lawrence, in Supremo Carris (Annahers, by the executors, for a stay of proceedings pending an appeal to the Court of Appeals, without their graing security. They stated that under an order of the Samsgate 880,000 of the estate was set as he to abide the final judgment. The plantiff's coursel opposed this notion of the ground that neither they nor the court had any control of the fund. Judge Lawrence reserved his decision.

The several branches of the United States Courts adjourned business after a brief session yesterday out of respect to the memory of Judge David A. Smalley of Vermont, and met in the United States Circuit Court rooms. Judge and met in the United States we like of and Blatchford complet souts bestde him. E. J. Phelps of Vermont delivered a brief tribute to Judge Smalley as a man and a parist. E. W. Stoughton and L. Jf. Chittenden also made appropriate repairs. Judge Johnson soid that he concurred in all that field been said regarding the high character and worth of Judge Smalley, and declared the court adjourned until this morning.

In the two suits by Marcus Cicero Stanley against In the two suits by Marcine feed out to the two suits by Hardine Henjamin Wood and others and against Benjamin Wood afters grawing out of the old lottery banness of Murray & Co. in which Mr. Stanbay claims that he had no interest and was fermined out of a portion of his share by some of the defendence levels by the party rights.